7

No. 875.

THE
Boſton-Gazette,
AND
COUNTRY JOURNAL.

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

MONDAY, January 13, 1772.

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N. B. Any Perſon, by attending to the Inſtructions given in this Book, may ſoon attain to a competent Knowledge in the Art of Cookery, &c.—And it likewiſe contains more in Quantity than moſt other Books of a much higher Price.

SIRS, B———e, Dec. 27, 1771.

The incloſed I received ſome time ſince, and as it is explanatory of the conduct of the author, and may be of ſome importance to the public, I deſire you to publiſh it in your next Paper. I have not aſk'd leave for this freedom with the writer, but hope he will excuſe it.

I am, Sirs, your humble Servant,

A. Z.

Dear Sir, Boſton, Dec. 12, 1771.

AS you are deſirous of having an Account of the late tranſactions of the Governor and Council relating to me, and of my conduct reſpecting the ſame, I ſhall gratify you by giving you a ſhort detail, that you may be able to judge, not of their unpoliteneſs, but of their cruelty towards me. I now conſider myſelf as a Magiſtrate, or public perſon, and, *as ſuch*, I had a right to expect to be treated: but was diſappointed.

It may not be amiſs to give you an account of the whole proceedings.———On the 15th of November laſt I received a polite meſſage from the Governor and Council, by Mr. Baker, *deſiring* my attendance at the Council Chamber, this I have no fault to find with: The diſtreſs of my family, on account of a ſick child, who died that day, was ſuch that I could not poſſibly attend, and I excuſed myſelf in the moſt polite manner I was capable of. A few days after came a citation conceiv'd in the terms following, viz.

"Province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay.

To Joſeph Greenleaf of Boſton, in ſaid Province, Eſq;

YOU are required to appear before the Governor and Council at the Council Chamber in Boſton, on Tueſday the 10th Day of December next, at Ten of the Clock in the Forenoon, then and there to be examined touching a certain Paper called the Maſſachuſetts-Spy, publiſhed the 14th Day of Nov. 1771. Whereof you are not to fail at your Peril.

Dated at Boſton the 16th Day of Nov. 1771.

By order of the Governor with the Advice of Council.

Tho. Flucker, Secr'y."

This proceeding alarmed me, as I judged it WHOLLY illegal, for I could have no idea of the legality of erecting a court of INQUISITION in this *free country*, and could find no *form* for ſuch a citation in the province law books: My duty to my country therefore forbad my paying any obedience to it, eſpecially as it might hereafter be uſed as a precedent.

I ſhould be very unwilling to be thought a deſpiſer of the laws of my country, I religiouſly ſubmit to them all, "not only for wrath, but for conſcience ſake." I have not ſuch a miſtaken notion of liberty, as to think it conſiſts in a freedom from obligation either to the laws of nature or the laws of the land: But the freedom I now contend for, is, a right of reſiſtance, or rather withholding my obedience, when unlawfully commanded.

Had the governor and council, certified to me, in a *legal* manner, that a complaint had been exhibited againſt me for any thing done, or ſaid by me in the *capacity of a magiſtrate*, contrary to my duty, or injurious to the *ſubject*, I ſhould have held myſelf in duty bound to have obeyed their ſummons, to anſwer ſuch impeachments. Here, I acknowledge their juriſdiction, and would with chearfulneſs have obeyed; but this was not the caſe, the citation ſent to me, was, in my judgment, more ſuitable to be ſent to a Porter, and conſidering myſelf as a magiſtrate, the dignity of the office forbad me taking any notice of it: I have not been influenced by whim, or caprice, my deſign was to act in CHARACTER, and whether I have ſo done, you muſt judge.

By this time, ſir, I ſuppoſe you are anxious to know the determination of the governor and council, upon my refuſal to attend, you would ſcarce believe me, ſhould I attempt to ſatiſfy you in my own language; I ſhall therefore give it you from the minutes of council.——"At a Council held at the Council Chamber in Boſton, Tueſday Dec. 10, 1771. His Excellency having acquainted the Board at their laſt Meeting, that Joſeph Greenleaf, Eſq; a Juſtice of the Peace for the County of Plymouth, was generally reputed to be concerned with Iſaiah Thomas, in printing and publiſhing a News-Paper, called the Maſſachuſett's Spy, and the ſaid Joſeph Greenleaf having thereupon been ſummoned to attend the board this day in order to his examination touching the ſame, and not attending according to ſummons, it was thereupon UNANIMOUSLY adviſed, that the ſaid Joſeph Greenleaf be diſmiſſed from the Office of a Juſtice of the Peace, which advice was approved of, and conſented to, by his Excellency; and the ſaid Joſeph Greenleaf is diſmiſſed from the ſaid Office accordingly."

A true copy from the Minutes of Council,

Tho. Flucker, Secr'y."

When you have read and thoroughly digeſted this, you will pleaſe to read the following quotation from Dal. c. 3d. By him we learn that *when a juſtice is diſmiſſed* from his office, it muſt be either "expreſs'd by writ under the great ſeal, or by implication by making a new commiſſion, and leaving out the former Juſtices names. But until notice, or publiſhing the new commiſſion, the acts of the former Juſtices are good in Law."—I have no remarks to make here, and am willing you ſhould judge by a bare compariſon, whether I have been righteouſly dealt with in the late proceedings. I have heard of no writ under the great ſeal to make void my commiſſion, and the commiſſion for the peace *here*, being different in form from thoſe granted in England, I cannot be diſmiſſed by implication. The commiſſion there runs thus, "George the third, by the grace of God, &c. To A, B, C, D, &c. greeting. Know ye that we have aſſigned *you*, jointly and ſeverally, and every one of you our juſtices to keep our peace in the county of, &c." One commiſſion anſwers for every juſtice in a county there, here every juſtice has a ſeparate commiſſion, There, upon the acceſſion of a King, the commiſſion is made out anew, and if Mr. Juſtice A is omitted in the new commiſſion, and Mr. Juſtice B inſerted in his place, which may be done for certain reaſons, and after legal notice thereof, Mr. Juſtice A has no further juriſdiction, yet this cannot take place 'till after a fair hearing and a legal conviction for a *real crime*. The reaſon why a Juſtice may not be ſet aſide, but for male adminiſtration, is founded in common juſtice; it ſhould alſo be remembered that a Juſtice doth not hold his commiſſion *durante bene placito*, nor, *quam diu ſe bene geſſerit*, and therefore, in juſtice, cannot be deprived of it, unleſs he makes a miſuſe of it: But if a Juſtice of the Peace may be diſmiſſed from his office, becauſe he refuſes to be examined about a common News-Paper, by any Court, but one *legally* impowered to ſummon and examine him, if he may be diſmiſſed, becauſe he is "ſuppoſed by people in general" to be concerned with a Printer, or any other perſon, that the governor has conceived a diſlike to, we are in a pitiable caſe. This is holding a commiſſion *durante ma* ———, upon ſuch terms no honeſt man would care to accept of one; beſides what would be the conſequence of ſuch deprivations to the public? I have given you this haſty account of the matter for your preſent peruſal, I may give you hereafter ſome more digeſted remarks.

This affair, as it concerns myſelf, gives me no uneaſineſs, for by leaving the County where I had juriſdiction, I voluntarily relinquiſhed it, yet according to Dalton, I ſtill have juriſdiction when I pleaſe to take my ſeat on the bench at the Court of Seſſions in the County of Plymouth.

I am, Sir, your moſt humble Servant,

JOSEPH GREENLEAF.

P. S. A ſecret has leaked out, it is ſaid, *it was my duty as a magiſtrate*, to have prevented the publication of the Piece ſigned Mucius Scævola! But I have no ſuch connections with Mr. Thomas or any other Printer, as give me a right to reſtrain him or them in any publications, though, I muſt confeſs, that if I had power to reſtrain the Preſs, I ſhould have no inclination to hinder Mucius, or even Chronus, or Impavidus, from laying their ſentiments before the public.

Your's, ut Supra.

From the Connecticut Courant, *of* Dec. 24, 1771.

Mr. *Watſon*,

WE have been adviſed by the Boſton papers, and travellers of good authority, that a great number of the clergy of that province, have refuſed to read, and a greater number ſtill of the *laity*, have refuſed to hear Mr. *Hutchinſon's* proclamation for the anniverſary thankſgiving, becauſe ſaid proclamation, among other things exhorted them, to give thanks to almighty God, "for continuing to them their civil and religious privileges," which they ſay is not true—and that "he well knows their privileges are raviſh'd from them." And they have refuſed, becauſe they dare not compliment the *God of truth* with a lie, fearing the fate of Annanias and Sapphira his wife—and they ſeem indeed to have many learned writers of great reputation, on their ſide of the queſtion.

"To ordain any thing that interferes with *truth*, is the ſame as to ordain, that which is *true* ſhall be *falſe*," *Wallaſtons Relig. Nat. F.* 276.

"Laws they are not—which public approbation hath not made ſo."

Hookers Eccl. Pal. Lib. 1. *Sect.* 10.

"The command of a Magiſtrate where he has no authority, is void."

Lock on Gov. Fol. 280.

"Her princes in the midſt of her, are like wolves ravening the prey, to ſhed blood, and to get diſhoneſt gain. And her prophets have daubed them with untempered mortar, ſeeing vanity and divining lies unto them, ſaying thus ſaith the Lord God, when the Lord hath not ſpoken."

Ezekiel xxii. 27. 28.

————————*Vir bonus eſt quis?*
Qui conſulta Patrum qui legis juraque ſervat.

Hor.

Thus ſaith the Lord, ſtand ye in the ways and ſeek, and aſk for the good old paths, where is the good way, and walk therein, and ye ſhall find reſt to your ſouls." Jeremiah vi. 16.

"We ought to obey God rather than men."

Acts v, 29.

"Upon the law of nature, and the law of revelation, depend all human laws."

Judge Blackſtone, Vol. I. F. 42.

Upon theſe and ſimilar authorities and principles, we are told, that all the miniſters in Boſton, but one old rich, reverend doctor of divinity, have refuſed to read ſaid proclamation (except Mr. Bacon a young miniſter, who read it prematurely; and to his pariſhioners, ſignifying their diſſatisfaction, when they ſtop'd on ſunday after divine ſervice, made a plea of inadvertency, or ſomething of that kind) So that according to the accounts ——the old rich, reverend doctor, is the only miniſter in Boſton, of that Jeſus, "who came down from heaven, to bear witneſs to the truth," and went about doing good, "though he had not where to lay his head," that has preferred his G——r's bow, ſmile, and dinner, to the truth, his God, and his country.—And this brings to my mind an obſervation, I once heard from the pulpit, namely, "that the riches & honours of this world, ſeldom make men better; but frequently worſe"—indeed I muſt confeſs, it carries my reflection ſtill further back—to what the ſon of God himſelf once ſaid of another of his diſciples, that had a bag of money, and was two fond of having more, namely, that notwithſtanding all his declarations, he was "a devil."

But at the ſame time I muſt freely own, that I am tranſported with the fidelity, fortitude, and divine zeal of the other miniſters, in refuſing to read the proclamation of a G——r that has been ſo long and powerfully inſtructed—Indeed there ſeems to be ſomething peculiarly charming in the conduct of thoſe ſervants of the Moſt High God, that ſhew unto men the way of ſalvation, when they walk before them therein—Such a glorious oppoſition will render them deſervedly loved, and eſteem'd while living; and their righteous name ſhall be recorded, in the faithful annals of fame when dead; and ſhall be tranſmitted to the lateſt poſterity, with a reverence and veneration approaching to immortality. In the wicked, arbitrary,

(*Turn to the laſt Page.*)

1 vid pa 612 — page 603. Vol. 3. & vid page 598 & Dr. Pemberton v Governor's

Meſſieurs Edes & Gill,

Pleaſe to publiſh the following. Your's, B. Y.

To Mr. Richard Draper, *Publiſher of the Maſſachuſett's-Gazette.*

S I R,

YOUR correſpondent, Chronus, in your paper of the 2d Inſtant, after ſpending near a column in *railing* at the "pretended patriots," as his manner is, calling them "a group of gloomy mortals, who are perpetually labouring to diſquiet all about them"—"Men of deſperate fortunes, who have nothing to loſe," &c. I ſay, after much of this indecent language, which leads the people *in our part of the country*, who think for themſelves, to conclude, either that his cauſe is bad, or that he is incapable of defending it with reaſon and argument, he tells us that "*he will venture to affirm that his Majeſty's taking upon himſelf the payment of his governor, or ſome method ſimilar to it, is abſolutely neceſſary to the freedom, and conſequently to the very being of our conſtitution.*" But I crave leave to aſk this *peremptory* writer, How it came to paſs that the people of this country had enjoy'd ſo many of the bleſſings which he enumerates, and ſays are "ſecured to us by our happy conſtitution," ſo long before his Majeſty was ever adviſ'd to take the payment of his governor upon himſelf? It is ſtrange that after ninety years, nay I may ſay near 150 years experience to the contrary, it ſhould all at once be found out by this *Chronus*, to be abſolutely neceſſary to the *freedom* and the *very being* of the conſtitution, that the king ſhould take upon himſelf the payment of his governor; which as *Chronus* ſays, "renders him *more independent*" of the people, and conſequently makes an eſſential alteration in that "happy conſtitution" by which ſo many bleſſings have been ſecured to us.—Among theſe bleſſings he mentions this, that "judgment and juſtice is duly adminiſtred in our courts, by grave, learned and judicious men, who have" (every *one* of them *no doubt*) "eſtates and property of *their own*." But certainly *Chronus* will allow, that juſtice and judgment were duly adminiſtered in our courts, when the province was *bleſs'd* with ſo grave, ſo *learned*, ſo judicious, ſo pure and immaculate a chief juſtice, as preſided through the greateſt part of governor Bernard's adminiſtration, if not for ſome time ſince.—A chief juſtice, whom one of his *brothers*, as I am told, (*a man of property*) has lately characterized in an *eaſtern* hiſtory, as "an upright man, and one that feared God and eſchewed evil. For aught I know, juſtice and judgment were as *duly* executed, though there was not ſo *pompous* an appearance of *gown* and *robe*-men to ſtrike our minds with *dread* and *horror**, in the time when the learned judge Sewall preſided in our courts, of whom it might *with truth* be ſaid, that he was an *upright* man, fearing God and eſchewing evil; whoſe death was regretted, and is ſtill, by *a few* of the *beſt* men in the province. There was *then* no talk of making the governor "more independent"; and we do not know that *any governor deſired it*. Governor Shirley, and every other governor, to all appearance, was content to receive an annual grant from the General Aſſembly, in *the good old way*; and an honorable ſupport they gave them. Pray let me aſk my countrymen, Was not juſtice and judgment duly executed in the times of *Dudley, Lynd*, and others, whoſe uprightneſs as judges I never heard impeached; and who preſided in our courts of juſtice long before the King's taking upon himſelf the payment of his governor had ever enter'd into the noddle of his miniſter for the American department. It firſt poſſeſs'd the head and heart of Bernard of precious memory in America:—And tho' his mouth long water'd for it, the ſweet *fruition* was reſerved for his immediate ſucceſſor, who being a *native*—"born and educated" in the country—"A Son of the province", and "an ornament and ſupport of Harvard-College", is the firſt that has the honor, and the *exquiſite pleaſure* of being paid by the crown; and as *Chronus* tells us, rendered thereby *more independent* of the people, for the ſake, as he ſays, of preſerving "the freedom, and the very being of our happy conſtitution." *Chronus*'s reaſoning upon this head, is to be ſure very curious. "The Legiſlature, ſays he, was originally planned with this view, that each [*branch*] might be a check upon the other"; to which purpoſe it was neceſſary that every branch ſhould be independent of the other:" *Therefore*, It is neceſſary that *one branch alone* ſhould be independent of the other two for its ſupport.—This, however, is in fact, become the ſtate of freedom and independency in our General Aſſembly, ſince the King's wiſe and good miniſters adviſ'd his Majeſty "to take the payment of his governor upon himſelf:" For ſo dependent do the Council and the Houſe of Repreſentatives *ſtill remain* upon the governor for *their* pay, notwithſtanding his independency of them, or either of them, that after having ſat as long as the Gov. pleaſes, in ſuch a place as the miniſter ſhall *direct*, however *inconvenient* to them and the public, they cannot receive one farthing out of the Treaſury for their ſervices, without the governor's conſent. Now I would aſk *Chronus*, whether *every* branch of the Legiſlature is equally independent, each upon the other? And whether it is not in the power of the governor to "ſtarve", as well as *harraſs* the two houſes into a compliance with the meaſures of the miniſter, by whom *he* is inſtructed, and upon whom he himſelf is abſolutely dependent for his political being and ſupport?—When *Chronus* ſpeaks *ſo poſitively* of "the too powerful influence of the Houſe of Repreſentatives," he forgets that their very exiſtence depends upon the governor's will and pleaſure; and if he thinks fit, or is not reſtrained by inſtruction as Bernard once was, from allowing them to aſſemble, yet every act they paſs is invalid, till it receives his fiat.——They can neither put into, nor take out of the treaſury one penny, nor paſs one law, however ſalutary, and neceſſary, unleſs he pleaſes. Suppoſing then that the governor at the next ſeſſion ſhould acquaint them, that he is inſtructed to refuſe his aſſent, not only to a tax bill, but a ſupply bill, or to paſs any reſolve for the payment of ſuch ſums out of the treaſury as may be there, for the diſcharge of the publick debts, unleſs the Houſe of Repreſentatives will, agreeable to an inſtruction now in being, exempt the commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms from an *equitable* part of the burden of the publick taxes. ——————Might he not refuſe all this, and much more, if he was inſtructed, and yet be as ſecure in the enjoyment of his place and his penſion, and all the perquiſites of his office, as if he acted the good governor, and made Juſtice and Judgment the meaſure of his adminiſtration? What will hinder him, if he is *inſtructed* ſo to do, while he is altogether independent of the people over whom he governs, for his being and ſupport, and is *ſerving the favorite purpoſes* of thoſe upon whom he is an *abſolute dependent* for both?—*Chronus* has ſo often told us of the Houſe of Repreſentatives "ſtarving the governor into a compliance with meaſures, that he can by no means approve of," that he may poſſibly have at length prevailed upon himſelf to believe it is true. But it is a notoriouſly falſe inſinuation. It is well known, that for upwards of forty years, it has been the uſual practice every year, for the Houſe to make a grant of near a thouſand pounds ſterling to the governor, before they proceeded to any publick buſineſs. The governor has been conſtantly inſtructed to require it. When they thought they had *good* governors, they did it cheerfully: And they have been conſtrained to do it at other times, for the ſake of being on good terms with their governors, who have not only *required* it, according to the *inſtruction*, but refuſed to ſign any act of the two Houſes, however neceſſary for the public good, till bills for their ſalaries were laid before them. *Chronus* himſelf knows this right well; and the reader will judge whether it looks like ſtarving the governor into a compliance with meaſures, which he could by no means approve of. It ſhould never be forgot that though the governor's ſupport does not now depend upon the annual grant of the General Aſſembly, as it uſed to do, yet that his excellency is nevertheleſs ſupported AT THE EXPENCE OF THE PEOPLE: And ſo are the commiſſioners of the cuſtoms, and their underſtrappers, together with the fleets, and ſtanding armies of ſoldiers and penſioners ſtationed in America, by taxes laid upon *Rum, Tea, Coffee, Molaſſes, Sugar*, and other articles, without which, as I have ſaid before, *we in the country cannot live*, any more than you *in the cities*: And theſe taxes were laid upon us by a Houſe of Commons in England, whom neither of us ever voted for, nor can vote for, as our repreſentatives, nor could they fully repreſent us if we could chuſe them. —I would upon the whole leave it to every honeſt and ſenſible man, whether his Majeſty's taking upon himſelf the payment of his Governor out of a Tribute extorted from the people *againſt their conſent*, is not a dangerous *innovation*, tending to deſtroy the balance of *influence*, if I may ſo expreſs it, among the ſeveral branches of the Legiſlative; and to increaſe the influence of the Britiſh miniſtry, *already formidable in America*, by rendering the Governor *wholly* ſubſervient to their views? And if ſo, whether it doth not tend to *the ruin of our Conſtitution*, for the preſervation of the *freedom* of which and its *very being*, Chronus now tells us this Independency of the Governor is "*abſolutely neceſſary*".

Lancaſter Jan. 6, 1772. Your's, B. Y.

* *I can eaſily apprehend what effect awe has over men's underſtanding; and can very well ſuppoſe men may be frightened out of their wits.* Shafteſbury.

A large and elegant Aſſortment of Cream-coloured and Fruit-pattern, enameled ditto, Colly-Flower, Pine-Apple, Melon, Tortoiſeſhell, Agate-coloured, and divers other Sorts of Earthen, Stone, Delph and Glaſs Ware——Conſiſting of almoſt every Article of thoſe Kinds that are uſually wanted here.

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A fine Aſſortment of Tea Pots, Coffee Pots, Sugar Pots, Milk Pots, Cups and Saucers, Caniſters, &c.	Fine white Stone Plates.
A great Variety of Mugs, Pitchers, Bowls & Baſons	Very fine Delph Plates, little inferior to China
Terrenes of various Sizes.	Coarſer ditto.
Long 8-ſquare Diſhes, ditto Round and Oval ditto.	Several compleat Tea Table Sets of Childrens Cream-coloured Toys.
Round and 8 ſquare Plates,	Blue and white China Cups and Saucers.
Breakfaſt Plates, plain, fruit-pattern & enameled	Glaſs Salvers, with Jelly, Syllabub & Top Glaſſes.
Sauce Boats, Butter Tubs,	Decanters, Tumblers, and Wine Glaſſes, plain and engraved.
Deſert Diſhes, Pudding ditto Pattys, and Cuſtard Cups,	Wine and Water, Cyder and Beer Glaſſes.
Fruit Baſkets with Plates,	Round and Oval Pillarcut Salts and Bonnet ditto.
Flower-Pots, with Stands. Quart & Pint Porter Cups. Pickle Stands of var. Sorts,	Cans, Muſtards, &c. &c.

A L S O,

Engliſh Loaf Sugar, ſingle, double, and treble Refined.	Freſh Anchovies, at 15s. O. T. per Pound.
Spices of all Sorts.	Capers, large and ſmall, at ditto.
Fine Hyſon and Souchong Tea.	Fineſt Sallad Oil in Quart Bottles.
Ground Rice, Muſtard,	Florence Oil by the Flaſk.
Choice Turkey Figs,	Liſbon Oil by the Gallon or leſs.
Raiſins, Currants,	Indigo, Cotton, Velvet Corks.
French Olives in Bottles.	
Jordan Almonds, at 15s. Old Tenor per Pound.	15 and 18 Inch Pipes.
Almonds in Shells, at 10s. Old Tenor per Pound.	Kippen's Snuff, Salt-Petre, with many other Groceries.

A N D,

A ſmall Aſſortment of Engliſh Goods, which being bought on the beſt Terms, as are the greateſt Part of the other Articles above-mentioned——They will be Sold at ſo low a Profit as to give Satisfaction to thoſe who are pleaſed to afford their Cuſtom.

Imported in the laſt Ships from London, and to be Sold

By JOHN WELSH, *Jeweller*,

At his Shop near Dr. Clark's, North-End.

A large Aſſortment of Articles in the Jeweller's, Goldſmith's and Watchmaker's Way, as Cheap as can be bought at any Shop in Town for Caſh.

N. B. Alſo may be had at the ſame Shop, 4d. 6d. and 20d. Nails, Beads of all Sorts, Card Tacks and Card Wire, Engliſh and German Steal, cheap for Caſh.

Whereas the Co-partnerſhip between Kneeland and Adams, is mutually diſſolved: This is to deſire all Perſons having any Accounts open with them, to ſettle the ſame as ſoon as may be.

Boſton, January 8, 1772.

B A Y E S.

Samuel Eliot

HAS IMPORTED in Capt. Row,

An Additional Supply of

Colcheſter and Drapery Bayes of all Widths & Colours, which will be Sold extreamly Cheap, at his Shop near the Head of Dock-Square, juſt above the Market.

With a Great Variety of Engliſh and India Goods.

T O B E L E T,

A good Poſt-Chariot and Pair of good Horſes, with a careful Driver, would be glad to wait on Gentlemen and Ladies, both in Town or out of Town. Enquire of the Printers.

Jonathan Williams, jun.

At his Shop in *Ann-Street* below the *Draw-Bridge*, and directly oppoſite the *Drum-Maker's*, at the Head of *Barrett's Wharff*,

Has a neat and elegant Aſſortment of

B R O A D C L O T H S,

From 6s. 8d. to 28s. Lawful Money per Yard, with proper Linings and Trimmings, compleatly matched by the Makers in England:

A L S O,

An additional Aſſortment of

W I N T E R G O O D S,

Received by the Leviathan, Captain Jenkins—*Such as*,

Bath Beavers—Bath Frize—Ratteens—Lambſkins of a ſuperior Quality—Colcheſter & Drapery Bayes—Shag—Whitney Coatings of all Sorts—German Serges—Kerſeys—Plains—Halfthicks.—HOSIERY,—Duffil and other Blankets, with a great Variety of

Engliſh and India Goods in general,

Bohea Tea, Coffee, and Chocolate, } in great and ſmall Quantities.

COCOA per Caſk, or Hundred Weight,

Flax—Cotton and Sheeps Wool.

All which will be Sold at the cheapeſt Rates, for READY MONEY ONLY.

Every Perſon who pleaſes to favour him with their Cuſtom, may depend on having their Goods on the beſt Terms, and the Obligations gratefully acknowledged.

Whereas the Houſe of the Subſcriber was, in the Night between the 8th and 9th Inſtant broke open, and the following Articles ſtolen from thence, viz. A Pair of black worſted Stockings, a ſpotted Silk Handkerchief, a Pair of grey yarn Gloves, and between Five and Six Pounds old Tenor in Coppers.—Whoever ſhall apprehend the Thief or Thieves, ſo that he or they may be bro't to Juſtice, ſhall have TWENTY DOLLARS Reward. WILLIAM HOW.

Cambridge, January 11, 1772.

N. B. The Thief is tho't by ſome Circumſtances to be a Negro of a middling Stature, about Twenty Years of Age; and 'tis deſired if any of the above Articles ſhould be found on ſuch a Perſon, he may be apprehended.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Proprietors of the Town of Boſcawen, did at a Meeting of ſaid Proprietors held at Boſcawen, Oct. 23d, 1770, raiſe a Tax of 250 Dollars, which is 19s. 8d. ½ on each Original Right, to defray the Charge of clearing a Road through ſaid Town leading to No. 4. which Tax is committed to me to collect.——THIS is therefore to Notify the Proprietors of ſaid Boſcawen, to pay the aboveſaid Tax to me the Subſcriber, at my Dwelling-Houſe in Boſcawen, by the 18th Day of February next, or otherwiſe ſo much of their Lands will be expoſed to Sale as will pay the ſame.

BENJAMIN EASTMAN, Prop'rs Collector.

Boſcawen, Dec. 20, 1771.

T O B E S O L D

By Benjamin Church,

On THURSDAY next,

At his uſual Place of Sale;

A Valuable Aſſortment of European GOODS, viz. Broad Cloths, Kerſeys, Camblets, Calamancoes, Gauzes, flower'd and plain Lawns, Handkerchiefs, ſewing Silks, Mens, Womens and Childrens Hoſe, Cotton Velvets, Iriſh Hollands, Dowlaſſes, ſtriped Hollands, Plaids, Checks, a Quantity of unglaz'd Linnens, ſome Houſe Furniture, Wearing Apparel, Watches, &c.

vid pa. 9. & 20 — 4 vid arrival of army &c to Boston pa. 263. Vol. 2. (1) vid Molasses act pa. 9. Vol. 2 — Tea acts pa. 735. Vol. 1

v vid on Hutchinsons Independancy 576 Vol. 3 & Judge Hutchinson & Gov. Hutchinson — vid pa. 157. Vol. 2. 1 vid pa. 508. Vol. 3. — vid. the Act appointing Commrs of the Customs pa. 748. Vol. 1 — & their Commission pa. 253. Vol. 2. 2 vid. pa. 218. Vol. 2.

The Schooner Betſey, Capt. Bartlet, is arrived here from [Ply]*mouth in England: He failed the 13th of November in* [com]*pany with the Earl of Halifax Packet, for New-*[Yo]*rk: Two or three Days after he came out, he ſpoke* [th]*e Brig Briſtol-Packet, Capt. Skimmer, from this Place* [bo]*und to Hull, out 30 Days.*

Capt. Bartlet bro't two or three public Prints, not in [or]*der of Date; from which we have the following Articles.*

LONDON, *October* 26.

A Rupture, we are told, is likely to commence between the States General and the Sardinian Court, [o]n account of ſome late Tranſactions in the Mediterranean.

It is ſaid, that the cargo of the Vereliſt Eaſt-Indiaman, lately loſt, which chiefly conſiſted of raw ſilk, and [fi]ne white goods, was valued at upwards of 100,000 l.

Conſtantinople, Sept. 7. We look upon a peace to [b]e farther removed than ever. Muhzun Oglou, at [t]he head of 30,000 horſe, has ſurpriſed and beat a [b]ody of 15,000 Ruſſians.

LONDON, November 2.

Lord C——m has recommended to a Great Perſonage [t]he laying Britain's and Dudley's Affairs before an au[g]uſt Aſſembly, at their next Meeting.

We hear that a patriotick Baronet, and Member of [a]n auguſt Aſſembly, will loſe a very conſiderable Sum [o]f Money by the late Failure of a Houſe in the City.

A Dutch Fleet of four Ships of the Line and two [F]rigates is lately ſailed from the Texel for the W. Indies.

A Correſpondent ſays, "It is really a Fact, that [t]he Rockingham Party have finally ſettled a Plan of [i]ntroducing the two Burkes (Edmund and William) [i]nto the City on the very firſt Vacancies for Aldermen.

We hear there are now in Newgate no leſs than one [h]undred and Forty Priſoners under Sentence of Tranſportation.

LONDON, November 7.

We can aſſure the public, that the D——e of C——d is married to the ſiſter of a certain unpopular Colonel.

It is ſaid the ceremony was performed about five weeks ago.—The Germans about Court are not a little affected by this *manœuvre*. They already ſee ſome conſequences it will have, and they fancy many more. This marriage may make ſufficient atonement for the follies of youth; and in caſe of the Duke of Glouceſter's and the Princeſs of Wales's deaths, he will ſtand firſt (by act of Parliament) in the Regency. Mrs. Horton is a widow lady, daughter to Lord Irnham, and ſiſter to Col. Luttrell. The married pair are gone to Calais for a little while.

It ſeems his R——l H——ſs intended that his marriage ſhould have been kept ſecret, as his brother's has hitherto been; but the ceremony was no ſooner over, than the lady informed her friends of her newly acquired rank.—[*The brother's marriage, here mentioned, is ſaid to mean the D. of G——r's marrying Lady W——ldegr——ve, Widow of the late Earl W——ldegr——ve; which event it is ſaid took place ſome conſiderable time ſince; but the lady has never been acknowledged at the B——ſh C——t as entitled to the honours due to a Conſort of a Duke of the Blood Royal of Great-Britain.*]

We can aſſure our readers, that the D——e of C——d is gone to France with Mrs. Horton, a widow (and ſiſter to Col. Luttrell) whom he has married. He has left a letter to a Great Perſonage, informing him of the event, and that he will not return to England till the K—g will receive and acknowledge her the D——ſs of C——d. We are alſo informed, that the R——l F——y is in great ſorrow on this event.

We are well informed, that his Majeſty is ſo much affected with the preſent ſituation of his family, as not to have been able to get any reſt for ſeveral nights paſt.

It is an undoubted fact, that our Court have no ſerious intention of reſenting the *freſh* inſults offered by the Spaniards. The people have no confidence in the preſent Miniſtry, and the King will not remove them. By the wickedneſs of one, and the obſtinacy of the other, the honor of the nation is tarniſhed: And Great-Britain, from being, in the glorious reign of his late Majeſty, on the higheſt pinnacle of reſpect, is now, in the peaceful reign of his preſent Majeſty, ſunk into the loweſt vale of contempt. The preſent wretched ſet of Miniſters, cannot put the nation into a proper ſtate of defence. They have no friends but thoſe they purchaſe. And this annual corruption, to ſupport the favourite ſcheme of governing by clerks and underlings, ſwallows ſo great a part of the public treaſure, that the remainder is not ſufficient for the current ſervice.——Hence 200,000l. *extraordinary* were voted laſt year for the navy; and this year *another great ſum* will be wanted. And ſtill the fleet is in no condition for ſea. In the yards there are few ſtores, and leſs timber. Inſtead of 60,000 loads of timber (which the Houſe of Commons were told laſt winter) were neceſſary, and ought to be in the yards, there are not 12,000. The Spaniards know this, and therefore they diſpiſe us. And it is alſo an abſolute fact (notwithſtanding another lying article may come out from authority) THAT THE SPANIARDS WILL NOT GIVE UP FALKLAND'S ISLAND.—They will indeed give us, for a little time, Port Egmont; but not an inch more. *Our Court dare not take the Iſland*; and the Spaniards know it.—It is natural to aſk, what is become of the great ſums which have been levied on the ſubject, under the pretence of ſupporting the honor of the nation? The public are entitled to an anſwer. It is thus: Public credit is injured, the landed intereſt is plundered, trade is diſtreſſed, to raiſe money to procure a *majority* in both Houſes of Parliament, to ſupport the tottering ſyſtem of the Miniſter, and the corrupt depravity of the Court.

PHILADELPHIA *December* 36.

On the firſt day of January next, 1772, will be exhibited at the London Coffee-Houſe, a piece of *Broad-cloth*, the manufacture of this Province. As it is one of the fineſt & beſt perhaps ever made on the Continent, & as the manufacturer has been at conſiderable expence in procuring engine looms, &c. he hopes the generous public will encourage this infant attempt. By this ſpecimen it will appear, that ſuch goods can be manufactured amongſt us, and of ſingular advantage to this country: whence he flatters himſelf, (that if the piece obtains their approbation) many gentlemen will be found cheerfully to contribute to ſuch an undertaking, which is ſo intereſting to every denomination; eſpecially, when they will be aſſured, that all contributions for this purpoſe ſhall be honeſtly employed in enlarging the plan, as there are other branches which may be conveniently added, if the generoſity of thoſe who may ſee and approve of what is ſubmitted to their candid judgment, will enable him to perſevere.

By a Gentleman from the Grenades we learn, that about the 10th of laſt month, General Leyburn arrived there, in the St. Albans man of war from England, to take on him the command of that Government; that on his arrival his commiſſion was publiſhed, as alſo his Majeſty's inſtructions, allowing the Roman Catholic inhabitants to be of the Council and to ſit in the Aſſembly, which cauſed great uneaſineſs to moſt of the Proteſtants at that place; and that a commiſſion was come, appointing Monſieur Chantaloup to be one of his Majeſty's Council for ſaid Government.

NEW-YORK, January 2.

His Excellency the Earl of Dunmore, Governor of Virginia, has iſſued a Proclamation, requiring the Attendance of the General Aſſembly at the Capitol, on Thurſday the 6th Day of February.

On Sunday Night laſt, died at his Houſe near this City *Abraham Mortier*, Eſq; Pay-Maſter General to his Majeſty's Forces in North-America.

BOSTON January 13, 1772.

This Morning arrived Capt. Deverſon in 10 Weeks from London; we have no News by him.

Laſt Wedneſday Evening departed this Life, in the 72d Year of his Age, *John Gould*, Eſq; well known for his extenſive Trade, and great Integrity; and no leſs remarkable for fulfilling all his Engagements with the moſt nice and ſcrupulous exactneſs—His Remains are to be intombed at 3 o'Clock this Afternoon under King's Chapel.

Laſt Saturday Morning arrived the Brig Paoli, Capt. Carneau, from London; but the Public Prints by him are not ſo late as we have already received.—By him we have Advice of the Death of Chriſtopher Kilby, Eſq; late Agent for this Province;—alſo that a Brig belonging to this Place, Taylor, Maſter, bound from Gouldſborough with a Load of Lumber, was caſt away on Barnſtable Bar in England, and the Veſſel loſt, and every Soul on Board periſhed.

Extract of a Letter from a principal Houſe in London, to a Correſpondent in Boſton, dated 25 Oct. 1771.

"A very unhappy Affair to the American Commerce has taken Place. Mr. M——a N——e of this City, who has been for about 3 Months paſt the only Speculator of Conſequence in the Article of Aſhes, has ſtopt Payment with about 3000 Caſks on Hand; and as theſe muſt all come again into the Market by publick Auction, with the Addition of the Import which we find will alſo be very conſiderable, it muſt follow that there will be a great decline in the Price; indeed we ſhould not wonder to ſee Pot-Aſh down to 30*s*.

N. B. The laſt Pot-Aſhes ſold at 38*s*.——We have taken the Liberty juſt to give you a Hint, as it may probably prevent your engaging in that Article on diſadvantageous Terms.

DIED] Capt. Trueman.—Mrs. Hannah Barnard, aged 84 Years.—Mr. John Skillings, Boatbuilder.—Mr. M'Cain, Taylor.—Miſs Mary Babbidge, aged 41.

On FRIDAY NEXT,
At TEN in the Morning,
Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE, at the Auction-Room in Queen-Street,

A Variety of Engliſh GOODS,

—Among which are,—

Broad-Cloths, Forreſt-Cloths, Kerſeys, Ratteens, fine white Flannels, Iriſh Linnens, Dowlaſſes, black Barcelona Handkerchiefs, India Bandannoes, and Linnen ditto, Mens and Womens worſted Hoſe, Bedticken, Oznabrigs, Cambricks and Lawns, &c. &c.—Alſo an excellent Eight Day Clock, a Mahogony Deſk and Book Caſe, a rich India Silk Bed and Window Curtains, and a likely Negro Woman 21 Years of Age, that has been brought up in a good Family, and is us'd to moſt Sorts of Houſe Work. J. Ruſſel, Auctioneer.

——Friday next—at Ten o'Clock.——

IMPORTED, and to be Sold by
Samuel Gardner Jarvis,
Enquire at Joſeph Rotch & Son's Store in King-ſtreet;

CORDAGE, Broad Cloths, Strouds, 6-4, 7 8, 8 4, 9-4 and 10 4 Blankets, Pepper, Loaf and Brown Sugars, Florence Oil, beſt Hyſon Tea at 18*s*. 4*d*. Souchong ditto at 10*s*. 8*d*. per Pound; alſo a Quantity of Alwives.

Tueſday laſt was married *Robert Hallowell*, Eſq; Comptroller of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms for this Port, to Miſs *Hannah Gardiner*, ſecond Daughter to *Sylveſter Gardiner*, Eſq; of this Town.

Thurſday laſt a Fire broke out in a Houſe in School-Street, but by timely Aſſiſtance it was ſoon put out.

Freſh IMPORTED by
Richard Salter,
And to be Sold at his Shop in Cornhill, BOSTON.
Extreamly Cheap, by Wholeſale and Retail,

A Fine Aſſortment of Winter Goods;

—Among which are,

Scarlet, crimſon, blue, purple, black, Raven & blue grey, green and cloth-colour'd Broad-Cloth; Cloths of moſt Prizes, with Trimmings therefor. Very handſome Fur Muffs with and without Tippets, milled Gloves and Caps, 7-8, 8 4, 9 4 and beſt 10-4 Blankets, ſtrip'd Duffill, red, blue and green Whitney ditto, ſuperfine 8 4 Lambſkins for Surtouts, crimſon, green and black Hair Pluſhes; A fine Aſſortment of Cotton Velvets ¾-ell wide wove with a wail, Womens black ſilk Velvets, Velvet for Capes of moſt Colours, Mens ſuperfine white, black and light-greys ribb'd and plain Worſted Hoſe, together with moſt Sorts of Goods for Mens and Womens Wear, uſually Imported to this Market. Alſo beſt Bohea Tea, Cinnamon, Mace, Cloves and Nutmegs, Pepper, beſt Durham Flower of Muſtard, Writing Paper, Ink-Powder, &c. Alſo the beſt *Lynn*-made Shoes as uſual.

IMPORTED
In the laſt Ships from LONDON and BRISTOL,
And to be Sold at the lower end King-ſtreet, by
William Gooch,

A genteel Aſſortment of Paper-Hangings, Window-Glaſs of every Dimenſion, Looking-Glaſſes, Painters Colours, raw and boil'd Oil, Spirits Turpentine, Varniſh, Glue, Whiting by the Hogſhead or ſmall Quantity, Paint Bruſhes and Limners Tools of all Sizes, Glaziers Diamonds, Leaf Gold, Ship Tauſels, Barr and Sheet Lead, &c. &c. Colours prepared for Houſe and Ship Painting.

N. B. Parker's beſt LONDON PORTER, CHESHIRE CHEESE, and ENGLISH LOAF SUGAR.

A ſmall Quantity of Extraordinary good Hatters Wool, to be ſold cheap for Caſh only. Enquire of Edes & Gill.

Nova-Scotia PEES, by the large and ſmall Quantities, to be Sold by ELLIS GRAY, at his Store oppoſite the Eaſt-End of Faneuil-Hall——Alſo Hemp, Duck, Cordage, Fiſhing Stores, Cheſhire Cheeſe, Engliſh and India Goods.

All Perſons having any demands on the Eſtate of *William Phillips* late of Boſton, Merchant, deceas'd, are deſired to bring in their Accounts to *Margarett Phillips*, Adminiſtratrix on ſaid Eſtate, in order for Settlement, and all that are indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to make ſpeedy Payment.

Six Months longer being allowed the Creditors of the Eſtate of Leonard Jarvis, Eſq; late of Boſton, Merchant, deceaſed; The Commiſſioners appointed to receive and examine the Claims on ſaid Eſtate, Give Notice, That they ſhall meet for that Purpoſe at the Britiſh Coffee-Houſe, on the Second Wedneſday of the ſix following Months, from Six to Nine o'Clock. P. M.

Boſton, January 13, 1772.

Six Months longer being allowed the Creditors to the Eſtate of Benjamin Parker, late of Boſton, Merchant, deceaſed; The Commiſſioners appointed to receive and examine the Claims on ſaid Eſtate, Give Notice, That they ſhall meet for that Purpoſe at the Britiſh Coffee-Houſe, on the third Tueſday of this and the five following Months, from Six to Nine o'Clock, P. M.

Boſton, January 13, 1772.

Wanting a Place for a few Months,
A Young Man, as a Merchant's Clerk or Book-keeper, who writes a good Hand, and underſtands keeping Accompts; and is only wanted for the Sake of Inſtruction, he will agree upon the moſt moderate Terms, if not Gratis.——Any Merchant in the Weſt-India Trade, who inclines employing this Perſon, may leave a Note of their Names at the Printing-Office of Edes & Gill.

LOST out of Concert-Hall, about the beginning of Decem. laſt, a large Marble covered Book, with two Sets of Felton's Organ Concertos in it; the Perſon that has got it is deſir'd to return it, as Mr. *Turner* is much in want of it.

WANTED,
A Negro Man, that underſtands Cookery and Kitchen Work. If any Perſon has ſuch an one, that can be recommended for his Honeſty, they may hear of a Perſon who wants to Hire or Purchaſe him on eaſy Terms, by enquiring of Edes & Gill.

(No Entries received this Week.)

Burials in the Town of BOSTON, since our laſt,
Twelve Whites. One Black
Baptiz'd in the ſeveral Churches, Eight.

High Water at BOSTON *for this preſent Week.*

Monday, 21 min. after 5		Friday, 21 m. aft. 8	
Tueſday, 2 min. af. 6		Saturday, 24 m. af. 9	
Wedneſday, 53 m. aft. 6		Lord's Day 20 m. af. 10	
Thurſday, 32 min. after 7		F. Q. 22 D. 10 Night	

Chatham (1) Concerned in the Fire at Portsmouth, vid page 246 vol. 3) Cumberland. Col.o Lutterel —— vid pa. 136. Vol. 1. Royal Highness Duke of Glocester. (2) King (1) British Court. Cumberland. (3) Royal Family vid. pa. 311. Vol. 3 (4) pa. 21.

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tra[illegible], though ſhort reign of James II. Sancroft, archbiſhop of Canterbury, Lloyd, biſhop of St. Aſaph, Kean, of Bath and Wells, Turner, of Ely, Lake, of Cheſter, White of Peterborough, and Trelawny of Briſtol, petitioned the king againſt reading, and diſtributing the ſecond proclamation for liberty of conſcience in favour of the papiſts. Theſe ſeven biſhops were all committed to the tower for a libel. While the ſpectators and ſoldiers run to them, and kneeling aſk'd their bleſſing—the people mean while extolling their conſtancy, fidelity and zeal for their religion and liberty. Upon trial an honeſt jury finding it a true bill, they were all diſcharged, to the great general joy of the kingdom, and indeed of the whole proteſtant world. When the news reach'd the army where the king was dining with the Earl of Feverſham, in his tent, there was ſuch a ſhout, that the king ſent the Earl to know the reaſon; upon his return into the tent to the king, impatiently waiting and aſking the reaſon, the Earl told him it was nothing——but the ſhout of the ſoldiers upon the news of the ſeven biſhops being acquitted—Do you call that nothing? ſaid the king.

Vide Rapin Vol. II. F. 1162. &c.

Though the Earl call'd it nothing, the king found it was that and ſomething elſe, that forced him to flee from the kingdom, which he aim'd at inſlaving—and abdicate the crown, to ſave his own head, that was unworthy to wear it.

Amicus Bonorum et Libertatis.

Connecticut, December 12 1771.

Saml. Abbot & Comy.

HEREBY inform their Cuſtomers, and others, that they have Imported by Capt. BROWN from London,

A further Supply of Engliſh and India

GOODS, ſuitable for the Seaſon, which they are determined to ſell by Wholeſale *very cheap*, at their Store the Head of Green's Wharff, near the Eaſt End of Faneuil-Hall Market.——ALSO, Cutlary Ware, Window Glaſs of Taylor's make, Lead, Shott, Beſt French Indigo, &c.

LITERATURE.

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Meſſieurs EDES & GILL,

Be pleaſed to inſert the following Extract of a Letter f[illegible] Halifax, dated October 1771, and you'll oblige [illegible] humble Servant, S. [illegible]

"I HAVE obſerved, and duly conſidered a piec[illegible] Meſſieurs Edes and Gill's paper of the 18th of [illegible] laſt, reſpecting miniſterial affairs at Cumberland in [illegible] province, which ſeems to be in the main, a juſt repre[illegible]ſentation. And as the writer appears uncertain whe[illegible] Mr. Egleſon was ordained by the Society a Miſſionary for that place in particular, for the county in general, [illegible] for the province at large; and that if he was not [illegible] dained particularly for that place, why he ſhould be [illegible] unrequeſted or undeſired, to officiate there; and by [illegible] authority, he was fixed among a people, who were [illegible] ready provided with a miniſter of their own chooſing [illegible] ſettling.—It may be ſatisfactory to ſome, probably to ma[illegible]ny, to give a little light into the affair.

I think I have it from good authority, that Mr. Egle[illegible]ſon was not ordained, particularly, for, either the tow[illegible] or county of Cumberland.—And his being ſent to [illegible] or any other particular part of the province to officiate, [illegible] no way dependant upon the government; but [illegible] wholly with the correſponding members of the ſoc[illegible] for propagating the goſpel in foreign parts, reſident [illegible] the government; who have authority to direct where [illegible] miſſionaries ſhall reſide.

Now, whether it was well known to *them*, that a m[illegible]niſter was ſettled at Cumberland, and that he had a c[illegible] there, by the people in general, church of England, [illegible] well as diſſenting Inhabitants, or not; I will not pre[illegible]tend to ſay.—But this I may aſſert; That there was [illegible] application, ſollicitation, or deſire of the Inhabitants [illegible] the church of England there, to the authority at th[illegible] place, for Mr. Egleſon, or any other miſſionary, to b[illegible] ſent there.—I would not indeed ſuppoſe, there was an[illegible] apprehenſion that ſuch a meaſure (although unrequeſted) would be attended with any bad conſequences to religion in general; or to the diſſenting perſwaſion in particular. —But this I do ſuppoſe.—That the authority who ſen[illegible] Mr. Egleſon there; did not duly inform themſelves (as they ſhould have done,) of the ſtate of religion [illegible] that place,—or, of the proviſion they had made among themſelves for the preaching of the goſpel there—or the neceſſary tendency ſuch a meaſure would have to interrupt the harmony of the religious ſociety there—or that it might be a means of breaking up the ſociety, when [illegible] a diviſion among them, the diſſenting part thereof, [illegible] being of ability by themſelves alone, to ſupport their miniſter, he would be under a neceſſity of leaving them. —And theſe, I think, were conſiderations well worthy their moſt ſerious notice and attention.—As to the reaſons for his being ſent, if my information is good, as I have reaſon to think it is, very probably, his removal [illegible] Cumberland was owing, (at leaſt in part) to ſome offence he had given his *ſuperior* at this place; by coming down from Cornwallis, (where he was then appointed to reſide) and officiating in his miniſterial capacity in this town, [illegible] a particular occaſion; wherein his *ſuperior*, (for reaſons no doubt ſufficient) had thought proper to decline performing the call of his office. Therefore to prevent any irregularities of that nature, in future, he was removed ſo far from the capital, as to make it rather inconvenient for him to tranſgreſs in like manner a ſecond time.

I think it could not be expected that in caſe Mr. Gannett (the diſſenting miniſter at Cumberland) ſhould be under a neceſſity of leaving his people, on the withdrawing of the Epiſcopal part of his hearers, thoſe of the diſſenting perſwaſion might be induced to alter their mode of worſhip: Becauſe (as was well obſerved by the writer of the beforementioned piece) this Miſſionary was the moſt unlikely perſon in the world to have any influence with them upon ſuch a view: And more eſpecially ſo, ſince upon his application to the Governor when here, ſometime the ſummer paſt, he not only ſollicited, but obtained, a grant of the very right or ſhare of land in Cumberland, which was before granted to the town, for the firſt ſettled miniſter; and which, Mr. Gannett, as ſuch, was regularly put in poſſeſſion of, by the town.——You will be ſurprized at this, no doubt—So is every one elſe.——You will think it bears hard upon the Diſſenters—it undoubtedly does ſo.—But that the town will reſt ſatisfied therein, I wont ſay.—For if lands may be ſo granted, and doubly granted, without any forfeiture, or proceſs thereon by a court of Eſcheats—Whoſe property is ſafe?

In the firſt grant of the townſhip of Cumberland, to the preſent proprietors, a certain full right or ſhare of 500 acres was granted to the ſeveral perſons therein expreſſed; and particularly appropriated to the firſt *ſettled* miniſter, (without any diſtinction of profeſſion)—The firſt *ſettled* miniſter, was Mr. Gannett.—The town by a publick and general vote, gave Mr. Gannett that ſhare of land; and by a committee choſen by them, put him in poſſeſſion thereof; and gave him a deed of the ſame, which deed was duly regiſtered in the county regiſter's office.—Notwithſtanding which, Mr. Egleſon has obtained another *private* grant of the very ſame ſhare of land.——Should any diſpute happen between the two incumbents, as to the property, I ſuppoſe the courts of law muſt decide it.—At preſent it ſeems to be a matter of much ſpeculation; and it is a point, which ſhould be decided.—But let it be which way it will, it ſeems not very probable, that it will have a tendency to the epiſcopizing of the diſſenting Inhabitants of Cumberland; as it muſt give them a ſtill greater averſion to the perſon who has been inſtrumental in making ſo great an uneaſineſs among them; eſpecially, conſidering the methods he uſed when here the ſummer paſt, not only to obtain ſaid grant; but on account of ſome other of his tranſactions while here, that do not redound much to his credit.—And the more ſo, if Mr Gannett ſhould upon this, or for any other cauſes, (juſt now) leave his people, as it is ſaid he is about to do.——

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